auch pride in my country and too much espect for its flag to approve any treaty dinate division of that empire. Our flag my consent never shall float lower in that of Great Britain or any com-

Colt Against Amendment. Senator Colt (R. L. opposed the Shan

adment, but declared himself in meeting this issue by reserva-He also said be would vote against We are all familiar with the fact

Algeelras and the Hague peace conferences and in these instances the reserva-tions were acquired in by the other parties. It is well to remember in this connection that it is usage or custom which makes international law. The Shantung amendment changes the text of the treaty by substituting China for Japan in certain articles. With this Looking at the existing international in Aria that we are bound conditions is it not apparent that this in making treaties. They treaty would fail if this amendment were between us and Shantung."

"But suppose now we express our dissent to the Shantung articles in the form of a reservation. The effect is climply to change the treaty so far the United States is concerned and leave it in full force as to the other leave it in full force as to the other Powers. In this way we will have accomplished the same end as by an imendment and in a manner which will not defeat the treaty. Now all we have said in regard to the Shantung amendment, applies with equal force to the Johnson amendment. If there is an insequality in giving the British Empire Six votes do we remed this call by six votes, do we remedy this evil by civing the United States six votes and leaving Prance and Italy and some twenty odd members of the league with

"I am in favor of a reservation clarifying the article dealing with the Monroe Doctrine and paking it certain in case of any dispute that the United States is to be the judge as to whether it is within that doctrine. It must be made clear and certain that the Monroe Doctrine is outside the surfacilities of octrine is outside the jurisdiction of

"I am in favor also of taking away from the council the power to decide whether a dispute relates to domestic questions and expressly reserving that right to the United States, and also of amplifying the fact that all internal and domestic questions are outside the juris-diction of the lengue."

Thomas on Shantung Case.

Senator Thomas (Col.) reviewed the Japan's relations to her He condemned strongly the rocesses by which the Island Empire has come to a large measure of domina-tion, but asserted that the United States was in a measure an accessory after was in a measure an accessory after the fact so far as concerned Japan's acquisition of rights in Shantung, because at the time it did not protest. As to the treatment of Gorea and Coreans by the Japanese he doubted if the situation

were so had as represented.

"Japan's case." said Senator Thomas.

"has been vasily injured by presentation of its twenty-one demands to China under the circumstances that surrounded that act. Japan is now in eastern Si-beria and intends to stay there; will be a stay there; will lla and Manchuria and will stay there tween the new German Republic which still calls their the German bim habited by 180,000,000 reatless people, of sustaining orderly self-government, or by vote of disturbed, disorganized, untignately to come into control of the man on horseback. Why should Japan, if we reject this treaty, return to the Vermilles configurations."

Senator Owen said it had been agreed perpetuating that combination, with all the menace to Western civilization that would be involved in it, than the adoption of this amendment by this Governs

Senator Thomas concluded that Japan would assent to the amendmen that is proposed and that to adopt it would be the most unfortunate treat-ment of the subject.

Secret Treaty Indefensible.

Senator Borah summed up the argument for the amendment. "The attitude of the United States," he said, "was an encouragement to China to enter the war. It was a promise of friendship, of protection to China at the Peace Conference. And was did to the Peace Conference. of protection to China at the Peace China, at the Conference, And we did try; as we all of the Disciples of Christ in session know, to extend our aid to her there the said that instead of establishing secret treaties came into the confideration. The President has repeatedly and the confideration. The President has repeatedly being about another war. expressed his retret that he could not do more for China. "The British attitude was like, our

"The British attitude was like, our own; China was encouraged to enter the war. Britain accepted great and vital support from China, yet at the very time China was preparing to become ther ally Great Britain was making secret treaties for the dismemberment of China. Those were kept from Chinase knowledge until China's representatives learned of them at Versailles. It was indefensible, and the more so in view of the fact that these secret treaties were the fact that these secret treaties were not disclosed to the United States, while we were promulgating the principles of honor and fair dealing on which we entered the war.

"Germany held nothing in Shantung that she was free to transfer to another Power. That was forfeited when manians to-day. Budapest advices thing but a creat wrong. The President tion proceeded, have systematically re-has said it was. All the world knows leased the supporters of the Bolshevik regime who had been imprisoned. this Government."

Beed Replies to Spencer.

Senstor Reed devoted himself especially to answering the argument of his colleague, Senator Spencer. "The argument of his colleague, Senator Spencer. "The argument he presents," said Senator Reed, "is the treaty is an accomplished fact now and that if we assume to interfere with it we must be ready to fight. That is all beside the facts. This treaty is not an accomplished fact until the United States ratifies it. If we give Shantung back to China and the others disagree it does not bind us, or any other nation, unless the others make a treaty among themselves, leaving us out. If they do that we can make one of our awn and not seree to furnish men sind arms for their wars."

"Having been ratified by three of the great Powers, the treaty is in effect," insisted Senator Spencer.

"Yes, as among them; but the United States is yet free," replied Senator Reed, "And if we amend it, it goes back to theres. If they reject our amendments, we are free to act alone."

"And it is to prevent the treaty going "The food reserves of Hungary, depleted by Rumanian seizures, have been foliged by Rumanian seizures, have been felled by Rumanian seizures, have been f

s in the League of Nations to not want an opportunity to cut out the for the United States. I have too cancer that is contained in it, but would not pride in my country and too much morely say that we were not a party to the cancer. I want to make them cut that concedes precedence to Great Bri-tain or reduces it to political equality at home or stroad with a colony or subor-Cession in Effect Soon.

Senator Lenroot suggested the form of reservation which he believed mos officacious, "We should hold ourselve with full liberty to help China if occusion arise and we desire so to do," . "The treaty has come into full It is in full effect as among Britlife. It is in full effect as among Britpin, France, Italy and Germany. It will
be in effect as to Japan very soon. The
cession of Shantung will be a fact as
soon as Japan ratifies, which will be
beforeache Senate will act at all. The
amendment proposed here could not be
accepted by Britain, France or Italy
without the consent of Japan. A reservation would leave the United States not
a party to the crime in any way, at full
liberty to assist China at any time in
future.

The other Powers cannot undertake to change the status unless Japan con-Shantung amendment changes the text of the treaty by substituting China for Japan in certain articles. With this lextual change we have made a new treaty, which must be submitted to all signatories for approval. This requires new negotiations with every signatory and opens a wide door for controversy, which must be submitted to all signatories for approval. This requires new negotiations with every signatory and opens a wide door for controversy, would great Britain or France, not to mention Japan, accept this new treaty? Looking at the existing international conditions is it not apparent that this treaty would fail if this ameniment were between our relations to Europe and our relations to Asia," suggested Senator Lodge, "We are an Asiatic Power by reason of holding the Philippines; but we are not in any way a European Power. So it is not competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the competent to say that we are interpretable in the same of the sents and we know she never will.

"Yes, and it would mean the killing of this treaty," mid Senator Lenroot. "Unless provisions are made that will protect the interests of the United States the agreement and to withhold its significant vote against ratification of the treaty. I would rather do it outright The Patent Office contended that the other than by reservations."

America Master of Terms.

Senator Lodge heatedly injected; We will never see the day when Europe will refuse to let the United States in on any terms we choose to name. We can which intringed any terms we choose to name. We can be perfectly sure of that. The whole landed in the United States no prosecutorid settlement is a house of cards ton could be instituted. Americans here without us in it. There we be not en- will be waived. us to be careful that we be not en-snaried in this thing so that after act-ing we find that we are in a position from which we cannot extricate our-selves."

Preservation of Egypt's right of selfgovernment and future action by the League of Nations to give freedom to all capable subject states were proposed in interpretative resolutions presented Senator Owen (Dem. Okla.). Both pro-posals were put in as measures entirely separate from the ratification. Senator Owen announcing he had not changed stand for unqualified acceptance of

the treaty.

The resolution relating to Egypt, which Senator Owen advocated as an impatant step in the interest of peace and justice, declares:

That the protectorate many recognizes in Great Britain over Egypt is understood to be merely a means through which the nominal suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt shall be transferred to the Egyptian people, and shall not be construed as a retion by the United States in Great Bri ain of any sovereign rights over the Egyptian people or as depriving the people of Egypt of any right of self-Under the other resolution the United

States would declare the armistice pro-vision for just treatment of native inhabitants to be still in force, and wou propose amendment of the covenant at some future date to provide that "freedom for all the subject states of the members of the league shall be established by the said members as soon as the ending of competition in armament is assured, and the peoples of such subject states are found capable (by the ember nation in control of the go

ference when a combination of the three great Powers I have mentioned is fairly in sight, all of them under the hegemony of Imperial Japan. What better justification could Japan find for forcing and Egypt, Ireland, Poland, the Philippines principles applied in a measure to Egypt, Ireland, Poland, the Philippine and to other peoples, but Mr. Ower added that it was "entirely inexpedient" to take up at the peace table the ques-tion of self-government among the British and other dominions.

ATTACKS SHANTUNG AWARD.

in Clause.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 .- The Shantung clause in the peace treaty was to-day attacked by Dr. W. E. Macklin, noted missionary, for thirty-seven years in

with Japan," he said. "She will figh when she is able to defend her terri tory." The missionary took a directly

HUNGARIAN RED AIDS Budapest Report.

China declared war. All German rights state, attempted to seize some of Pre-reverted to China. The United States and be accused of no had faith. We in position to assert and protect and did arrest two Government officials.

honor and Japan cannot protest. The Inter-Allied mission protested lapan has nothing on which to rest her against this and other actions by the claims, except desire and power, and read to the rest her against this and other actions by the claims, except desire and power, and Rumanians were objected to. Resident the Trans-Danube region decisions the Rumanians as their evacuamintain that this settlement is any declare the Rumanians, as their evacua-

regime who had been imprisoned.
Rumors that the Inter-Allied mission is to withdraw from Budapest are in

ments, we are free to act alone."

"And it is to prevent the treaty going back to the other nations that I prefor reservations to amendments," replied Senator Spencer.

"That is," said Senator Reed, "the Senator would recognize the treaty as in effect and take the position that we did the senator spencer.

"That is," said Senator Reed, "the Senator would recognize the treaty as in effect and take the position that we did the senator would recognize the senator would recognize the senator would recognize the treaty as in effect and take the position that we did

U.S. NOT PARTY TO AERIAL CONVENTION Relief

Mission Withholds Signature at Request of Patent Office Officials.

OBJECT TO ONE PROVISO

Under Pact, Aero With In fringements Could Land Here With Impunity.

By a Staff Correspondent of Tun Sus. Copyright, 1915, all rights reserved. Pants. Oct. 15 .- The United States did

agreement deprived the United States jurisdiction over prosecutions for under the terms of the convention if a Affairs

The United States and Japan are the only two nations represented here which did not sign this agreement, which marks the greatest advance made so far in the regulation of aerial navigation, as it places international flying under laws corresponding to those of the sea. All the neutrals, it is believed, will approve the agreement later.
Under this convention all aircraft

must carry national insignia like ships at sea, and pilots must be registered. he right, and if the craft is an aerobus, carrying a dozen passengers or and petroleum, can be taken overland nore, must have a wireless aparatus.

A machine disobeying these rules can be taken overland at present.

The blockade, it is said, would also be taken overland and petroleum, can be taken overland at present.

seen drawn up yet regarding customs regulations in aerial navigation. Great Britain is not in accord with France in his matter, contending for strict regu-

or Europe than for America at preshere is very general now, while in America international flying is confined o three countries, Canada, the United

DENIKINE CAPTURES

Continued from First Page.

Scandinavian nations are preparing a joint note in renly to the mote of the Independent Socialists, on the completity of the German Soviel Russia, The opinions is signed to cause for the completity of the German Soviel Russia, The opinions is signed to cataly by Vice-President Marman Government in a Russian plot with Kolchak and Denikine. It calls attend to the extended war on Denikine and to the extended to be a possible to the extended to be a possible to the provided declaration is of no practical importance to Scandinavia, as there has been containing 2.5 per cent speech on the peace treaty con the declaration of no practical importance to Scandinavia, as there have the third that the world was the extended by weight is not into Account the Covernment. The real extended the extended by weight is not into Account the Covernment of the extended the extended by weight is not into

FALL OF PETROGRAD NOW BELIEVED NEAR

Yudenvitch Army Now Within Thirty Miles of City.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (delayed) .- The orthwestern Russian army of Gen.

Kolchak, it is declared, has nonsistently rejerted all overtures from Germany and maintained their connection with the Al-

In the course of the fighting the red

morale of the red forces as a whole is described as poor. Among the prison-ers was a Bolshevik commissary.

Bolshevik literatifie, the advices state, was allowed to circulate among the anti-unction with Gen. Denlkine.

Bolshevik forces, which is con upon as significant of the confidence of the officers to their men. An armored train, named "Lemne,"

An armored train, named "Legme," and several armored automobiles, as well as eighty railway cars, were among the material captured at Yamburg.

M. Margulles, the Minister of Commerce of the North Russian Government, has arrived at Helsingfors to negotiate with the Finnish Government in connec-tion with what is believed to be the imminent fall of Petrograd. The Minister desires to obtain export transporta-tion facilities for Finnish merchandisc

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needed for Petrograd, the population of which, according to the Minister, has re-quested the temporary suspension of Fin-land's export duties.

ALLIES ASK BERLIN TO BLOCKADE REDS

Paris Council Invites Germany to Aid Fight on Soviets.

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- In connection with

Affairs met yesterday to consider the note, the correspondent adds.

formed quarters" the Government will in all probability agree to join the blockade of Soviet Russia proposed by Entente Powers. It is said the Government will lay down certain conditions incident to its participation, and "will primarily consider Germany's foreign political interests when reaching a decision as to its final attitude."

Special Assembles.

at sea, and pilots must be registered. East Prussia. That section has been direction at night must carry a red light chiefly dependent upon maritime traffic on the port side and a green one on for all supplies since the collapse of the starboard, must pass each other to railroad service. Only limited quantities

machine disobeying these rules can detained in any country in which it mids.

It is significant that no rules have a dominating influence."

It is significant that no rules have a dominating influence." It is said that Germany may suggest

which unquestionably found Germany unprepared and places her in a country."

quandary. The Kreuz Zeifung protests

The Chief Paymaster also urged that that Germany, if she agrees to take part increased allowances be given to midthe near future, is the question of an aerial signal code. No good system has been worked out yet, but several tenchestnuts out of the fire for the benefit tative codes are to be studied and their tati Doubts that the scheme can be put into operation are expressed by the Tageblatt, which believes Germany hould consult neutral nations before replying to the auggestion, and urges this as an opportune moment to arrive at an understanding with the Entente

celative to Germany's eco one. The newspaper fears that what-ver happens Germany cannot prevent be United States, Great Britain and France from gaining valuable economic influence in Russia as a result of the

The Lokal Anzeiger deprecates an absolute refusal by Garmany, saying, "she would risk being included in the block-ade." On the other hand, the newspaper gays Germany must avoid fronting the Russian bourgeoisie, ous disturbing rumors are current, especially one to the effect that the German fronting the Russian bourgeoisie, who somer or later will succeed the Bolsheviki." It adds that the task of harmonising the blockade with international law and the covenant of the League of Nations must also be considered.

QUIT BALTIC STATES

Many Join Russians-Fight Reds, Says Official.

BERLIN, Oct. 15 .- According to the Essilin, Oct. 15.—According to the day. Despatches received here quote Zeifung om Mittag, only about one-third Mrs. Lloyd George as saying that the of the German army in the Baltic States success of the campaign depended upon obeying the evacuation order. It is is obeying the evacuation order. It is "It is the duty of women to help assumed in political circles that these troops will complete the evacuation by it was to help the victims of Prussianfudenvitch is reported to have pushed dirity-five miles beyond Yamburg, which it captured recensty, and to be within twenty miles of Gatchina, which is only thirty miles outhwest of Petrograd. The taking of 1,500 prisoners and nine guns from the Bolsheviki is announced. Confidence is expressed among the officers that Petrograd will fall before this attack.

The taking of 1,500 prisoners and nine guns from the Bolsheviki is announced. Confidence is expressed among the officers that Petrograd will fall before this attack.

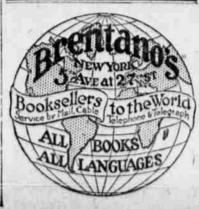
The officer declared The Off Gen. Yudenvitch's troops are fully equipped now by the Ailles, with whom the General is in constant touch. He as well as Gen. Denikine and Admiral tion of Moscow. The officer declared that Col. Avaloff-Bermandt now con-trolled the Dvina bridgeheads, which however, were menanced by the Letts. who were approaching from the north.

The officer declared the German soldiers fighting under Avaloff-Bermondt's command were determined to remain in

army is making use of inless to a great extent, blowing up, the roads everywhere while retreating.

At Yamburg both efficers and men taken prisoners are declared to have been pleased at being captured, and the charged that Great Britain was inciting them to action against Avaloff-Bermerale of the red forces us a whole in being "simon pure Boisheviki," and charged that Great Britain was inciting them to action against Avaloff-Bermondt. It was his view that if Avaloff-

junction with Gen. Dentkine. ment of the former German troops who ment of the former terman troops who have refused to return home might be expressed thus: "We are superfluous at home, and, therefore, we propose to serve our country under the Russian serve our country under the Russian colors until the Bolsheviki menace is over."



WANTS NAVAL PAY

McGowan Would Adjust Comthe Wilson Administration for Congressional sanction to the despatch of an American expeditionary force into the pensation to Varying Costs of Living. former domain of the Sultan of Turkey

WOULD COST \$131,000,000 for the purpose of succoring the embryonic Armenian State is doomed to rejection. This has been determined by
the special subcommittee of the Foreign
Relations Committee, headed by Senator
Harding (Ohlo).

Chief of Bureau of Supplies Tells House Committee Men Need Increase.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Frequent adjustment of naval pay schedules according to changes in the cost of living was recommended to the House Naval Affairs Committee today by Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Navy

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. He suggested that the pay London, Oct. 15.—In connection with the report from Germany that England had invited Germany to cooperate in the coercion of Soviet Russia the correspondent of the Associated Press fearns that a communication of this nature was made to Germany by the Peace Conference.

The Supreme Council last Thursday which show that the cost of living has sent a note to Germany and sentences. sent a note to Germany and neutral gone up 80 per cent since 1914, he said. Powers inviting them to cooperate in a blockade of Soviet Russia, but it was decided not to publish the note until replies had been received, says Reuter's
Paris correspondent.
The German Commission on Foreign
Affairs met yesterday to consider the
This would not mean 80 per cent.

Berlin, Oct. 14 (delayed).—The Kreuz Zeitung learns from "well in all probability agree to join the blockade of Soviet Russia proposed by and men would be willing to have their

cision as to its final attitude."

Special despatches received from Roenigsberg report that commercial and Industrial circles there are uneasy because of the fear that a blockade of the Baitte would prove disastrous to East Prussig. The is inadequate."

Representative Kelley (Mich.) indi-

are not able to pay their bills on pres-ent schedules and are not living as well as they did several years ago, when they

increased allowances be given to mid-ahipmen at Annapolis. Representative ahipmen at Annapolis. Representative thicks (N. Y.) pointed out that officers at sea have bedding, toilet articles and other equipment furnished them, while other equipment furnished them, while the equipment furnished them while the property of the semistics.

ASK WILSON TO VETO ENFORCEMENT BILL Brewers Send Petition and

Opinion by Root. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The United tates Brewers' Association to-day pedoned President Wilson to disapprove se prohibition enforcement bill awaiting the prohibition enforcement bill awalting his signature and recommended a new bill providing for enforcement of the prohibition constitutional amendment only. In the accompanying brief the brewers renewed their contention that Congress has "no constitutional authority to enact any presently enforceable profibition law, except as a measure distanted by war emergence."

Supposed Reason for Rufoli's Suielde on Adriatic.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 75.—An inquinto the death of Armadie Rufoli, Italian, who committed spicide yesterday by jumping through a porthole of the steamship Adriatic, on which he was being held on instructions from New York, was held to-day. A letter written by Rufoli to a sister

n New York was read. It said Rufoll feared he would have to go to the elec-tric chair if he returned to New York, while if he landed in England he would se hanged for a great robbery he had

So far as could be learned last night infoll is not known to the police or Rufoll is not known to the

Buy whole or half my Apartment Property RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER 10 % estimated income on' \$120,000 equity (\$150,000, mortgage) Bonds at par accepted. E. F. Cary, Prov. R.I.

ARMENIA TO GET NO ARMENIA PUTS ALL ON SLIDING SCALE Senate to Refuse Request of HOPES IN AMERICA

the Administration. Special Desputch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The request of

The subcommittee has been delaying a report on the resolution of Senator Williams proffering the aid of the Amer-Future Rests Upon the Policy ican military and naval forces in Ar-menia by reason of the enforced inac-tivity and the inaccessibility of the President. But as the matter shortly must be decided one way or the other it is row admitted that when the report is produced it will be adverse.

It is believed that the Foreign Rela-ons Committee will be prompt to susain the recommendations of the subof the Committee for Near East Relief committee and when the resolution of the Committee for Near East Relief at their dinner last night at the Commit the Senate, if it ever does, a drubbing modord. will doubtless be administered there as

well.

Seriator Harding expressed the opinion
to day that Congress would interpose no
obstracles to the recruiting on American
soil of an expeditionary force of Arneplans to go to the relief and support of the land of their nativity or extrac-tion. He also said Congress might be tion. He also said Congress might be willing even to support such a move-ment with an appropriation for arming and equipping a force so mobilized. Or the question of American troops being used to bolster up the new Ar-menian republic Senator Harding was unwilling to talk to-night, but from other

CLEMENCEAU WINS **VOTE OF CONFIDENCE** Premier Upheld in Decision

on Elections.

By the Associated Press. Paris, Oct. 15.—The Clemenceau Min-stry was sustained in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon by a vote of 324 of 132. The Premier thus viotoriously merged from the bitterest and best organized assault which the Ministry had ever faced, the Chamber adopting the Cabinet's policy on the chronological order of the elections, placing the logis-lative elections first, our November 16, and the Senatorial and municipal elec-tions in that order ons in that order

For the first time Aristide Briand, the corner Premier, came out openly in eading the opposition forces, but M. Clenenceau's majority was the largest he ad ever received when the question of ounfidence was presented. Premier Clemenceau had a bitter ora-

orical duel with M. Briand. The result of the vote makes it positive that M. Remenceau's platform will go before the cople, his opponents' avowed intentio his speech M. Clemenceau never was in

the midshipmen must pay for all of this and difficult months after the armistice out of their pay.

which has best stood the test of the armistice and has behaved best. This without a story allies. light to our allies. "The whole subject in a nutshell is, we are emerging from five years of war, i condition which you seem to forget. I im willing to repose confidence in the

French people. I ask this Chamber to give me its confidence." The opponents of the Ministry had een quite optimistic as to the result of this carefully prepared offensive, but are apparently resigned to the outcome and no further attack is expected.

CLEMENCEAU'S TWO EPIGRAMS. Germany's Place Now Under and

Not in the Water." pecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN from th

Urges Prohibition Victory in Glasgow Meeting.

London, Oct. 15.—Mrs. David Lloyd
George, wife of the British Premier, is taking a prominent hand in the prohibition campaign, addressing a meeting of 2,000 women in Glasgow yesterday. Despatches received here quals.

By the Associated Press.

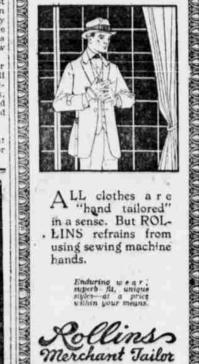
Dublin, Oct. 15.—An order was is sued to-night signed by the Chief Secretary and the commander in chief of the forces in Ireland prohibiting the assembly in Dublin city and county of the Sinn Feln, Irish Voiunteers and Gaelle League.

By the Associated Press.

Third. Turkish delegates to the peace conference shall be chosen, not as previously from among incompetent or included the prohibition campaign, addressing a meeting of 2,000 women in Glasgow yesterday. Despatches received here quals

The opening of the twelfth annual convention of the Sann Fein had been fixed for to-morrow morning at the Mansion House, Dublin.

Davis Unvetts Lincoln Bust. HINGHAM, England, Oct. 15 .- The American Ambassador, John W. Davis, unveiled a bust of Abraham Lincoln in the parish church here at noon to-day. This little town in Norfolk was the birthplace of Samuel Lincoln, one of the forefathers of President Lincoln, resident having been unveiled at Man-hester and in London.



1296 B'way, at Thirty-fourth

THE DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Elkus Tells Near East Relief Committee People Are in Desperate Need.

DANIELS TALKS ON NAV

About to Be Adopted by Congress, He Says. The contributions of the people of the United States have saved Armenia from

extinction, Abram I. Elkus, former Am-

bassador to Turkey, told the members

"Those contributions have saved them from death by starvation," Mr.

Elkus said, "and although the war is over, yet from the news brought us by men who weigh facts as they see them conditions are now even worse than they were before. Unless more ald is forthcoming from America Armenians are lost." Besides Mr. Elitus Secretary of the

Navy Daniels, Gov. Runyon of New Jermenian republic Senator Harding was sey and Walter George Smith were unwilling to talk to-night, but from other among the speakers. Dr. James L. Barsources the information was obtained that the subcommittee was adamant.

Cieveland H. Dodge, who has just returncleveland H. Dodge, who has just returned from a nine months' study of conditions in Europe, said he had discussed the Armenian question with representatives of that unfortunate people in Paris, and the conclusion at which they had arrived was that if America fails the Armenians now there will be no Arme nia; that they had no other hope.

Sécretary Daniels, described at length

Secretary Daniels described at length the work of the navy in carrying aid to the destitude both before and after American participation in the war.

"As for the future of the navy." he said. "it rests in the hands not of the department, but of those upon whom rests the grave responsibility of determining the, future policy of our country, who by their decisions, to be arrived at before long, I trust, will make or mar the future of our nation. Before us now lies either the path of splendid isolation or that of even more magnificent international cooperation. Upon which of these highways we travel deisolation or that of even more magnificent international cooperation. Upon which of these highways we travel depends the future policy of our navy.

"This one indisputable fact we should at this time keep constantly before put if we stand along the property of the prope at this time keep constantly before us: if we stand aloof and self-reliant, pre-pared to meet the world in arms, we must begin to fulld while the rest of our

ountry must pay.
"The ratification of the treaty by the great Powers, which is now practically completed, will make it necessary if we do not cooperate for us to more than match the strength of all the leagued nations who have now banded nemselves together for mutual protec-

ern hemispheres.
"If such is to be our course and we must build we will. If we have been efficient in this war we will try, faithfully following the policies of those who are charged with this heavy responsi-bility, to be equally efficient in the tremendous problem of expansion which lies before us. If, on the other hand we take the other road, if we decide to join in friendly compact with those for whose just cause we have shed the best of our young blood, then we may well

MUSTAPHA PASHA

NAMES HIS TERMS Telegraphs Conditions Upon Which He Will Aid Porte.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the Constantinople, Oct. 15.—Pourpariers between the new Cabinet and the nationalist organization continues. Mustapha Kemai Pasha telegrapha. tapha Kemai Pasha telegraphed yesterday to the Porte enumerating the conditions on which his organization would support the Government. These are:

First. The Government will respect legitimate aspirations and objects of the congresses of Erzerum and Siwaes.

Second Until the conditions are supported by the congresses of the congresse Second. Until the convocation of the Chamber of Deputies and the establishment of effective control over the Cabinet the Cabinet shall enter into no en-

SOLID COMFORT

One of the pleasures of dining at CHILDS is the com-plete absence of the odor of cooking.

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FINDS NO EVIDENCE OF POLISH POGROMS

Jadwin Says Jews Do Not Blame Government.

By the Associated Press. Paris, Oct. 15.—Brig.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, U. S. A., a member of the com-mission sent by the American peace delegation to Poland to investigate alleged pograms in that country, arrived to-day in Paris and conferred with various members of the American delegation concerning his experiences in Poland and

Both Gen. Jadwin and Homer H. Johnson, also a member of the commission, said that their investigation did not justify the charges that the Polish Govjustify the charges that the Polish Gov-ernment inspired pogroms. Mr. Johnson said he did not meet a single prominent Jew in Poland who blamed the pogroms on the Polish Communications. on the Polish Government. Gen, Jadwin was it Kiev from Sep-tember 15 to September 30 and within

bad, but when one gets to Paris and into the swirl of the rival propagandists the conditions in the Ukraine seem terri. ble. The same is true of many parts of central Europe. Agents of various par-

benefit of the foreign press. ENVOY SAYS MEXICO HOPES FOR PEACE

ties are exaggerating the troubles for the

Carranza Urges U. S. Not to Intervene. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Ambassador Bonilias, who has just returned from Mexico, where he conferred with Presi-dent Carranza regarding the relations between the United States and Mexico, said to-day the Mexican President is most optimistic as to the future and expressed the confident hope that the United States would not intervene in Mexico because of the troubles that country is now having as a result of

ten years of revolution President Carranza was said by the Ambassador to be confident also that by the time the rest of the world has regained hs composure Mexico also will

be peaceful and on the road to pros erity. Referring to national and international problems now confronting Mexic President Carranza told the Ambanach that the Mexican Congress was make an honest effort to settle the qu be done the oil companies and the Missican nation and that there would be no

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